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ABSTRACT

This packet is the junior part of a series of worksheet packets available at both junior (grades 3-4) and senior (grades 5-6) levels that covers a variety of humane and environmental topics. Each packet includes 10 worksheets, all of which originally appeared in past issues of the annual teaching magazine "KIND (Kids in Nature's Defense) Teacher." Worksheets in this packet include the following: Animal Homes, Build a Bat, Give a Snake a Break, No MAYBEs with Rabies, Ocean Dwellers, Rain Forest Roundup, Sea Turtle Maze, Trouble in the Reefs, Wild Worries, and Wonderful Bugs. Contains an answer key. (JRH)

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ED 399 152

[KIND Worksheet Packet:

Wild Animals (Junior)]

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR HUMANE
AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

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Dear Educator:

Thank you for ordering the enclosed humane education worksheet packet. It is part of a series of teaching packets available at both junior (grades 3-4) and senior (grades 5-6) levels that cover a variety of humane and environmental topics. Each packet includes ten worksheets, all of which originally appeared in past issues of our annual teaching magazine *KIND Teacher.*

If you enjoy using these worksheets, you will want to know more about *KIND Teacher* and *KIND News. KIND Teacher* is an annual teaching magazine full of worksheets and ideas. It is a special gift to subscribers of *KIND (Kids In Nature's Defense) News. KIND News is* a colorful newspaper that arrives in your classroom in bundles of thirty-two copies (one for each student) each month from September to May. Each issue includes a teaching guide. A subscription to *KIND News* costs $20, begins in September, and includes *KIND Teacher,* a classroom poster, and KIND ID cards for students. Three reading levels are available: *KIND News Primary* (grades K-2), *KIND News Jr* (grades 3-4) and *KIND News Sr* (grades 5-6). Write to us at the above address to request a free sample.

If you are a humane education specialist at an animal shelter, you may find the enclosed worksheets most useful as part of a demonstration lesson in a workshop for teachers. Write to us and let us know if you would like information about giving humane education workshops for teachers or how you can make *KIND News*and *KIND Teacher* available to teachers in your area.

Thank you again for your interest in our materials. We wish you every success in bringing an important message about humane and environmental education to your community.

Sincerely,

Willow Ann Soltow

Willow Ann Soltow
Director, Teacher Training & Resources

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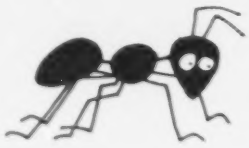
Teacher's box: Use this worksheet to help students understand that wild animal homes should be left alone.

K I N D Name _____

Animal Homes

Animals have jobs to do in nature. Every animal needs a safe place to live and do its job. Match each animal below to its home in the wild. Put the number of each animal in the blank beside its home.



Animals

1. ant

2. frog

3. honeybee

4. spider

5. songbird

6. beaver

Homes

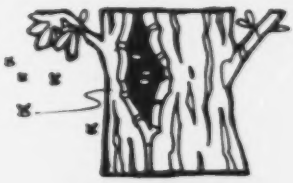
web _____

hive _____

bird nest _____

anthill _____

marsh _____



On the back, tell how your home protects you and makes you safe.

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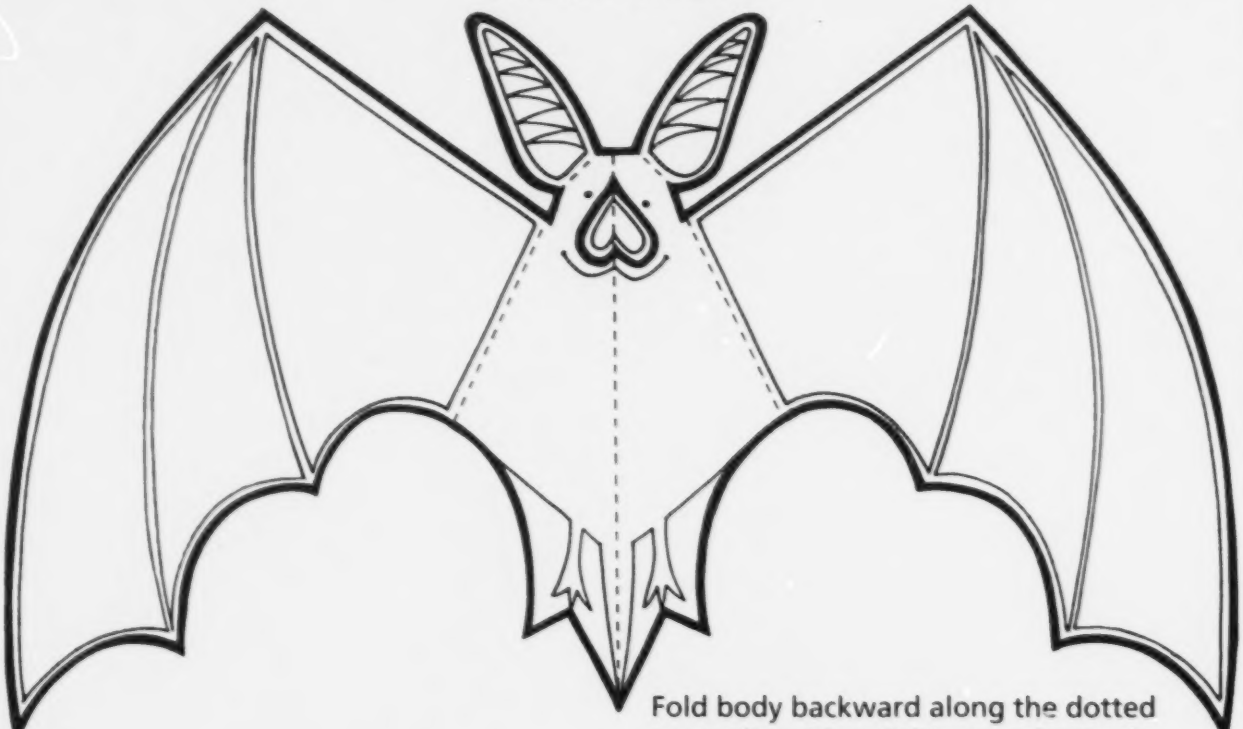
Teacher's box: Use this worksheet to help build appreciation for this maligned animal.

K I N D Name _____

Build a Bat

Cut, fold, tape, and fly this bat glider.

Bend ears forward.



Fold body backward along the dotted center line. Then fold wings forward.

Bat Facts

- There are more than 900 species (kinds) of bats.
- Most bats eat insects. Others eat fish, frogs, fruits, or nectar.
- If you don't like mosquito bites, you should like bats! A bat may eat several hundred mosquitoes in one summer night.
- Remember, don't bug bats!

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Teacher's box: Use this worksheet for fun reinforcement of addition skills.

K I N D Name _____

Give a Snake a Break

Some people are afraid of snakes. Other people say snakes are super! See how much you know about snakes. Add the numbers. Put the answer in the circle. Guess whether each snakey sentence is true or false. Check the answer box. Then write *true* or *false* after each sentence.

1. Snakes are deaf. _____ 12 + 15 = ◯
2. A snake can blink. _____ 48 + 20 = ◯
3. A snake can swallow something bigger than its head. _____ 24 + 42 = ◯
4. Snakes are never good swimmers. _____ 10 + 21 = ◯
5. A rattlesnake's age is equal to the number of its rattles. _____ 30 + 14 = ◯
6. A snake walks on its ribs. _____ 53 + 25 = ◯
7. Most snakes are poisonous. _____ 62 + 24 = ◯
8. Sometimes mice kill snakes. _____ 81 + 14 = ◯
9. Snakes shed their skin once a year. _____ 41 + 52 = ◯
10. There are more than 2,700 kinds of snakes in the world. _____ 19 + 20 = ◯
11. The longest snake ever measured was almost 33 feet long. _____ 11 + 21 = ◯
12. Snakes have many of the same body parts that humans have. _____ 23 + 36 = ◯

Answer Box

The sentences with these answers are true: 27, 32, 39, 59, 66, 78, 95.

The sentences with these answers are false: 31, 44, 68, 86, 93.

On the back of this paper, write the names of three animals you do not like. Pass your paper to a friend. Have your friend write three good things about the animals you named. Do the same for the animals on your friend's paper. Then pass the papers back to each other.

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KIND Name _____

No MAYBEs with Rabies

Rabies is a dangerous disease. But we can keep ourselves and our pets safe. To find out how, count the number of words in each question below. If the question has an even number of words, write *yes* in the blank beside it. If the question has an odd number of words, write *no* in the blank. Answer only *yes* or *no*. No *maybes* with rabies!

1. Should you tell your parents right away if you are bitten by an animal? _____
2. Is it safe to pet a raccoon that acts very friendly? _____
3. Is it OK to keep a baby raccoon for a pet? _____
4. Should you get your dog or cat a rabies shot? _____
5. Should you keep your dog in a fenced yard or on a leash, so that he or she cannot meet wild animals? _____
6. Should you touch a wild animal that is sick or hurt? _____
7. Should you feed wild animals? _____
8. Is it safe to help an injured bat that you find lying on the ground? _____
9. Should you get a rabies shot for your cat who stays indoors? _____
10. Should you keep garbage cans closed up tightly so wild animals don't come around? _____

Draw a picture to illustrate (tell about) one of the *yes* questions above. Use the back of this paper.

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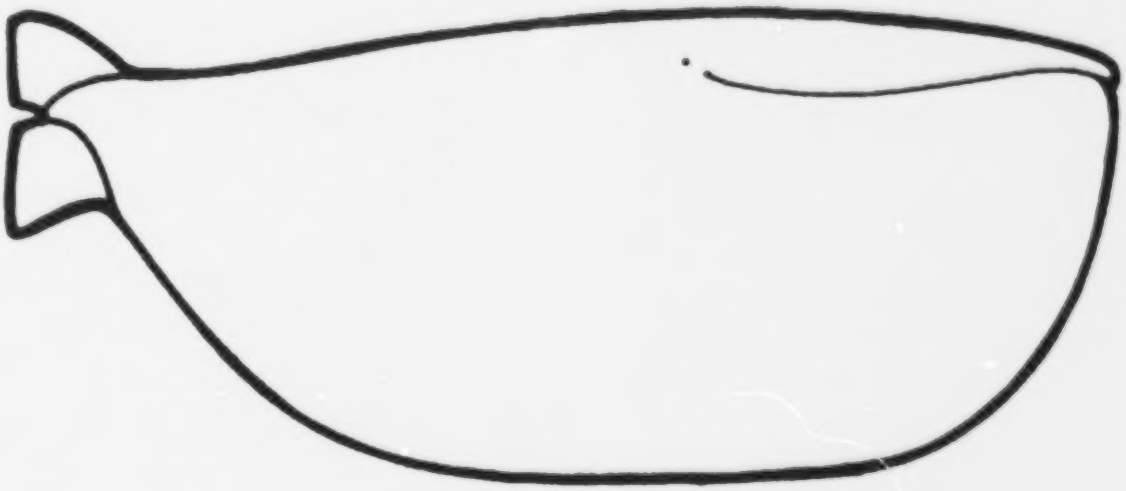
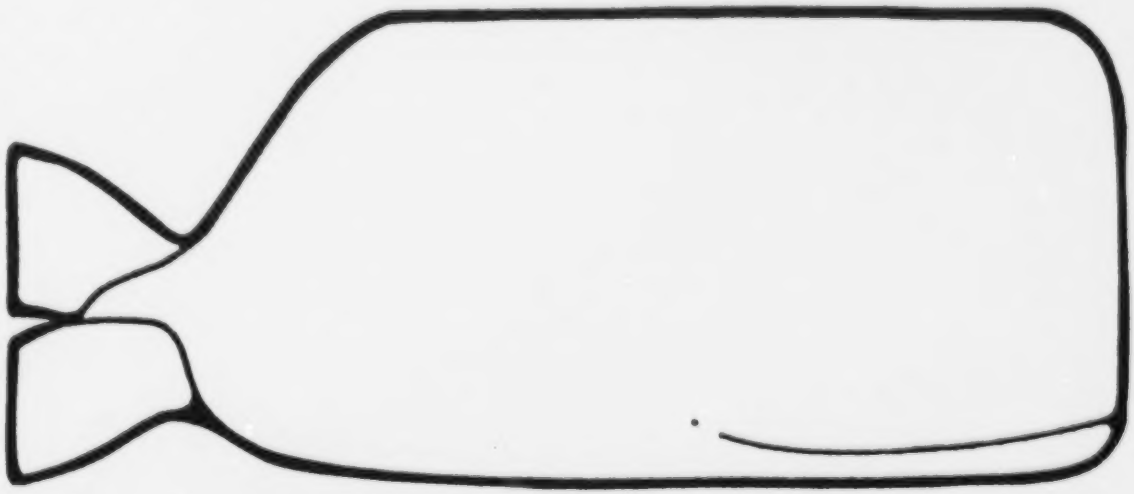
KIND Name _____

Ocean Dwellers

Directions: Cut out both whales. On one side of each whale write one thing you like about whales. On the other side, write a name for the whale. Tape a piece of yarn to each whale. Tie the other end of each piece of yarn to one side of a coat hanger. You have made a whale mobile.





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Teacher's box: Students will use figure/background discrimination to see the hidden animals after they are colored in. For both the worksheet and "Back for More," students will need art supplies.

K I N D Name _____

Rain Forest Roundup

Animals in the rain forest can be hard to see because their colors and shapes help to hide them. Can you find the five rain forest animals hidden below? Carefully shade in the dotted shapes to find them.

On the back of this paper, draw a snake or a bird in a rain forest. Color your picture so that it is difficult to see the animal.

BACK FOR MORE

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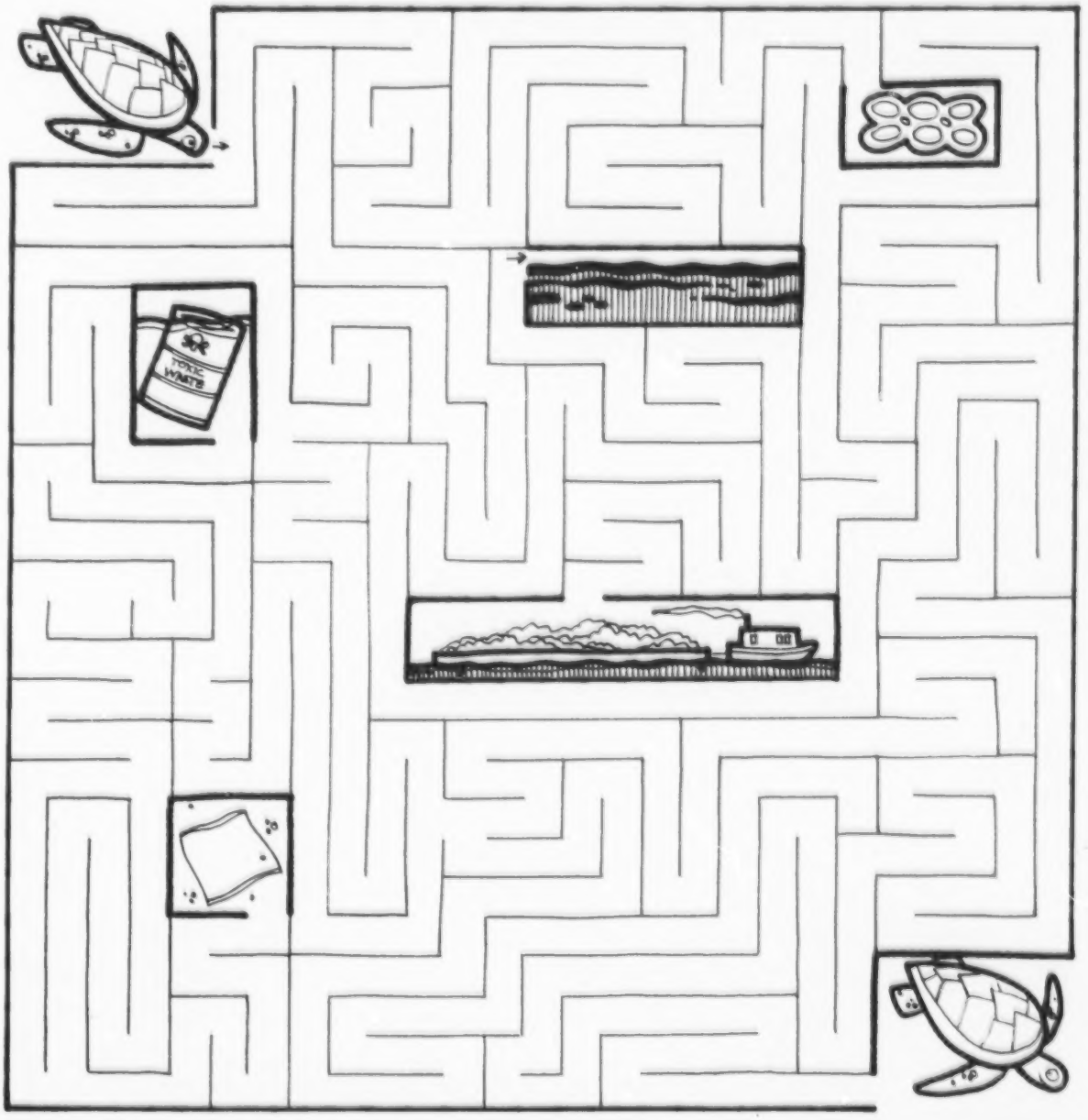
KIND Name _____

Sea Turtle Maze

Directions: Adult sea turtles spend their whole lives swimming in the ocean. Sadly, people dump garbage in the ocean. Sea turtles sometimes eat plastic bags. They think the bags are jellyfish, but the plastic can kill them. There is also pollution in the water. Some of it is dumped on purpose. Some of it gets there by accident. Help this sea turtle avoid the dangers.



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Teacher's Intro: Help students understand that coral reefs need our protection.

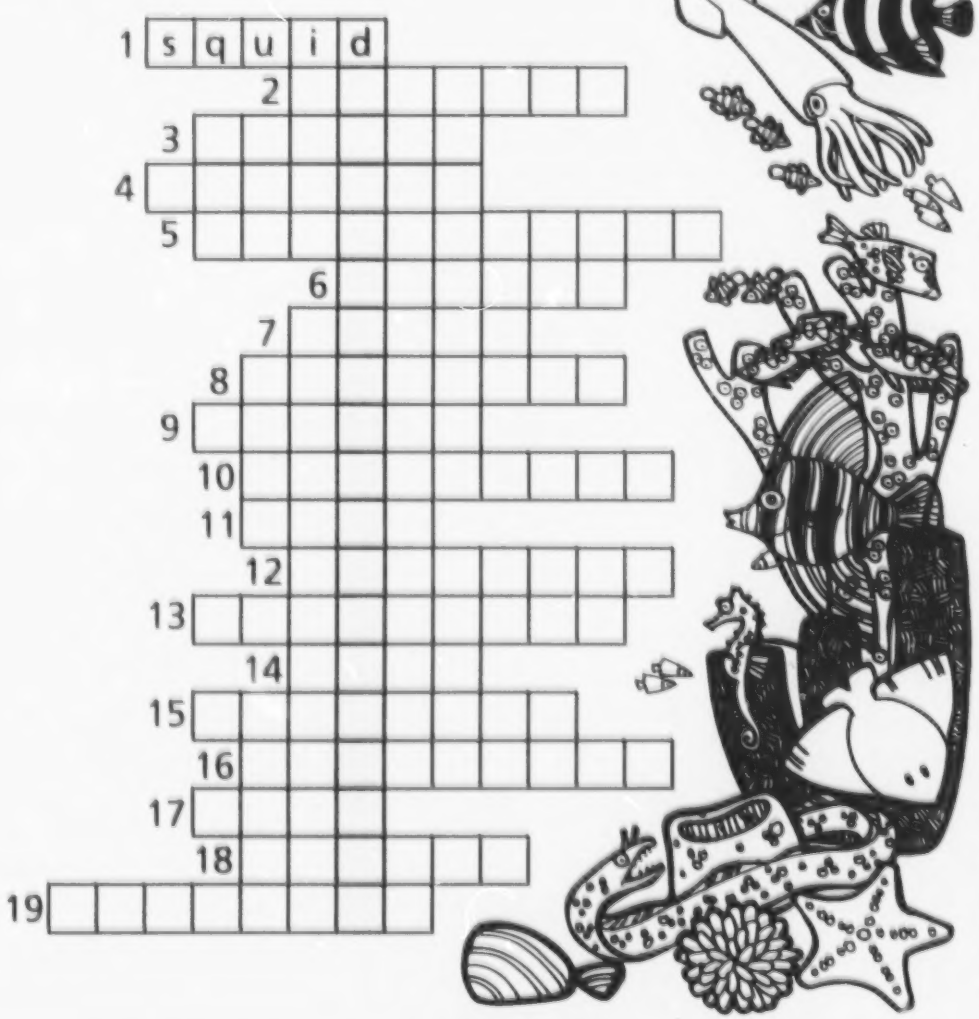
K I N D Name _____

Trouble in the Reefs

Coral reefs are homes for many animals. Some are named below. But people dump chemicals and trash into the ocean. This can kill the animals.

Write the names in the squares. The numbers tell you where each name goes. When you have finished, there will be a message in the gray squares!

4. anemone
18. blenny
2. boxfish
17. clam
16. clown fish
7. coral
14. crab
5. feather star
12. moray eel
6. puffer
15. sea horse
13. sea urchin
3. sponge
1. squid
19. starfish
8. stingray
10. stonefish
11. tang
9. wrasse



BACK FOR MORE

On the back, design a flag that tells people to keep the oceans clean.

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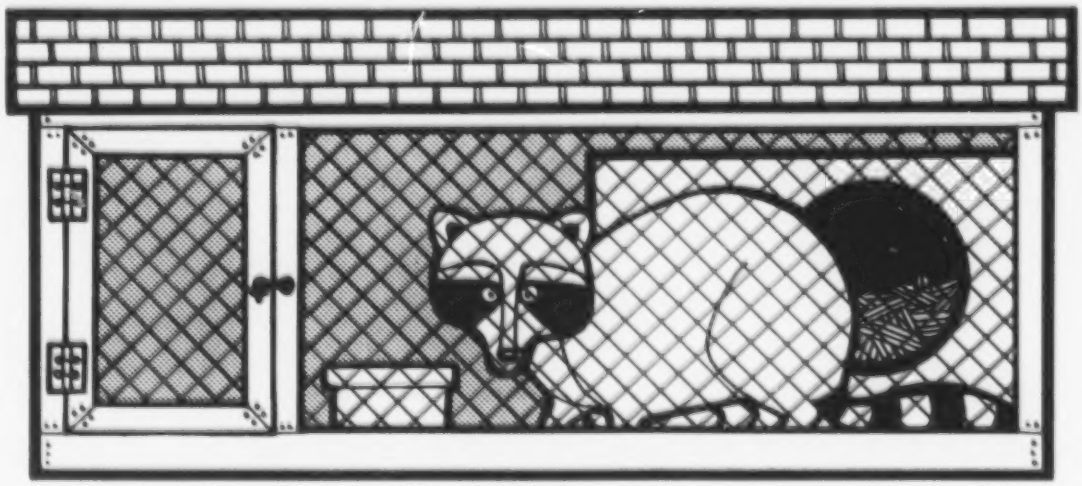
Teacher's Box: Use this worksheet to remind students that wild animals are not appropriate pets. For older students, you may want to hide the space and letter clues with white correction fluid before duplicating.

K I N D Name _____

Wild Worries

Wild animals are not "pets." They belong in the wild. They have a job to do in nature. What happens when people catch wild animals and keep them as pets?

There can be problems for the people and the animals. Unscramble the words below to discover some of the problems. Then do the rest of the puzzle.



Problems with wild animals as pets

___ 1. may get the wrong __ __ __ __ of food **idkn**

___ 2. may get **b**__ __ __ __**n** or scratched **tentib**

___ 3. may feel **l**__ __ __ __ **y** **nollye**

___ 4. may get __ __ __ __ **cisk**

___ 5. may be breaking the __ __ __ **alw**

___ 6. may feel **s**__ __ __ __ **d** **redacs**

___ 7. may get the furniture __ __ __ __ up or chewed **rotn**

___ 8. may feel **b**__ __ __**d** **redob**

Now, put a P in front of the problems for people. Put an A in front of the problems for animals. Put PA in front of the problems for both people and animals.

On the back, draw a place where the wild animal above would rather be. Then write why you think so.

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K I N D Name _____

Wonderful Bugs

Directions: Insects are animals that can be found in almost all habitats. Add the numbers. Look in the answer box to see whether each buggy sentence is true or false. Then write true or false after each sentence.

1. Butterflies can taste with their feet.

15
+22

2. Bees fly about 100,000 miles to produce one pound of honey.

13
+16

3. A queen termite can live for fifty years.

16
+32

4. When ladybugs hatch, they have no spots.

23
+55

5. Insects do not have lungs.

45
+40

6. Wasps make honey.

83
+14

7. All insects have wings.

25
+41

8. A katydid's "ears" are on its legs.

48
+21

9. All mosquitoes bite.

23
+12

10. Sowbugs (or pill bugs) are insects.

22
+45

11. There are more kinds of butterflies than moths.

35
+24

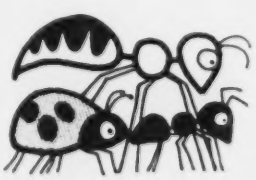
12. There are no insects more than ten inches long.

43
+46

Answer Box

The sentences with these answers are true: 29 37 48 69 78 85

The sentences with these answers are false: 35 59 66 67 89 97



BACK FOR MORE

On the back of this sheet, make a t-shirt design, using the words "Hug a bug!" and a picture of your favorite insect.

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KIND Worksheet Packet Answer Key

Wild Animals (junior level)

Animal Homes

web: 4, spider
hive: 3, honeybee
bird nest: 5, songbird
anthill: 1, ant
marsh: 2, frog
lodge: 6, beaver

Build a Bat

After students have enjoyed making and flying their bat gliders, point out that bats need our protection. Some bats' habitats are being destroyed. Some bats are killed by people who do not understand that bats play an important role in nature. As a follow-up, have students design a T-shirt or poster that says, "Bats are Beautiful," or "Don't Bug Bats." You might also want to share aloud portions of *Extremely Weird Bats* by Sarah Lovett (Santa Fe, New Mexico: John Muir Publications, 1991.)

Give a Snake a Break

1. 27, True. They "hear" by feeling vibrations in the ground.
2. 68, False. Snakes have no eyelids. The eye is covered by a tough transparent scale.
3. 66, True. Almost all snakes can unhinge their lower jaw.
4. 31, False. They can swim well.
5. 44, False. A rattlesnake gets a new segment on its rattle every time it sheds, which may be three or four times per year.
6. 78, True. Dozens of pairs of ribs support a snake's body and enable it to move.
7. 86, False. There are many more nonpoisonous snakes than poisonous ones.
8. 95, True. Some snakes are afraid of mice.
9. 93, False. A snake may shed several times in one year.
10. 39, True. There are snakes on every continent except Antarctica.
11. 32, True. It was a reticulated python thirty-two feet, nine-and-one-half inches in length.
12. 59, True. A snake has a head, teeth, eyes, a mouth, a backbone, a heart, a stomach, lungs, a liver, intestines, and kidneys.

As a follow-up, you might want to share aloud the humorous story *The Snake Who Was Afraid of People* by Barry Polisar (Silver Spring, MD: Rainbow Morning Music, 1988).

No MAYBEs with Rabies

1. yes, 2. no, 3. no, 4. yes, 5. yes, 6. no, 7. no, 8. no, 9. yes (even indoor cats get outside sometimes), 10. yes.

As a follow-up, share these rabies facts: Rabies is caused by a virus. It is contracted only by mammals. Meat-eating animals, including raccoons, foxes, and bats, are most susceptible. Plant-eating animals, like squirrels and opossums, can get rabies, but that happens rarely.

Share these prevention facts: To prevent the spread of rabies, people need to immunize their dogs and cats routinely. A person who has been bitten by an animal who may have rabies must have an immediate post-exposure injection (an antirabies shot). These shots are given in the arm, and a person may need five or six shots over a period of time. You cannot tell if an animal has rabies just by looking at it. You should never pet a wild animal. If the animal has rabies and you have a cut on your hand, the animal's saliva can get into the cut and you can get rabies. Some students may believe that trapping and hunting help stop the spread of rabies. Point out that studies by wildlife experts show that trapping and hunting animals does not stop or even slow down the spread of rabies. Remind students to stay away from stray pets and wild animals, to never make a pet of a wild animal, and to tell parents or care givers right away if they are ever bitten.

Ocean Dwellers

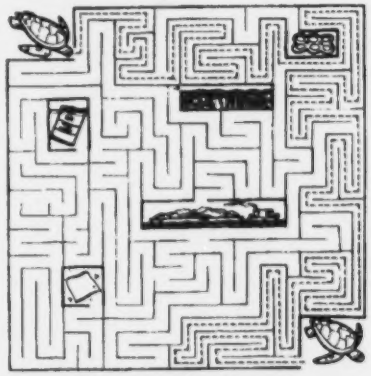
Have students follow the directions to make their whale mobiles.

Rain Forest Roundup

The animals are a toucan, a frog, a butterfly, and a monkey.

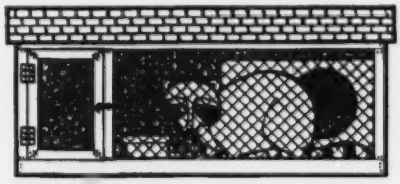
Sea Turtle Maze

Before students complete the puzzle, you may want to help them identify the dangers to sea turtles pictured in it. Do these things harm only sea turtles? Have students name some other marine animals who could be harmed.



Trouble in the Reefs

Students fit the words in the correct squares to read the message. The message is: Do not poison our homes.



Wild Worries

1. kind, A
2. bitten, P
3. lonely, A
4. sick, PA
5. law, P
6. scared, A
7. torn, P
8. bored, A

Wonderful Bugs

1. 37
2. 29
3. 48
4. 78
5. 85
6. 97 (False. Only honeybees make honey.)
7. 66 (False. Insects in the pupa stage do not have wings.)
8. 69
9. 35 (False. Male mosquitos do not bite.)
10. 67 (False. Sow bugs are crustaceans.)
11. 59 (False. There are ten times more moths.)
12. 89 (False. The walking stick can grow to be thirteen inches long.

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